



Aldershot Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

—❧ 1907 ❧—

BY

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**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ALDERSHOT
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Health of your District for the year 1907.

The following Table gives the various rates for the year for the Town of Aldershot for the year 1907, and for comparison those of the different districts of England and Wales have been included.

ALDERSHOT (TOWN ONLY) : RATES per 1,000 OF POPULATION.

	For 1907.	Average for years 1897—1907.	England and Wales, 1907.	76 Large Towns, 1907.	142 Smaller Towns.	Rural Districts of England and Wales.
Birth Rate	27·4	31·0	26·3	27·0	25·7	25·6
Death Rate... ..	12·2	14·7	15·0	15·4	14·5	14·7
Infant Mortality ... (Rate per 1,000 Births.)	115	141	118	127	122	106
		1906				
Zymotic Death Rate...	1·7	2·1	1.26 Mean	1·5	1.29 Mean	·91 Mean
Phthisis „ „ ...	·7	1·2	1·2	...	1.29	1.1

I have to thank you for your courtesy and assistance during the year.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. ROUTLEY.

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REPORT.



POPULATION.—In estimating, for official purposes, the population for any year, the assumption is arbitrarily made that it has increased or decreased at the same rate as in the last decennial period, namely, during that period between the last and the previous census. It therefore becomes increasingly difficult, the further we get from the last census, to gauge accurately the number of people in any area. Proceeding on the above-mentioned assumption, the population of the Town of Aldershot for the middle of 1907 would stand at 19,925. There are other ways of checking any great error in the estimate, *e.g.*, by finding the number of inhabited houses, and conceding to every house the average number of occupants who were found to be present at the last census. The number of assessments in March, 1907, and September, 1907, was 3928 and 4013 respectively, giving a mean of 3970; during the year 85 new inhabited houses had been added to the register. I have been unable to get exactly the number of empty houses existing at any one date in the year, but, assuming that there have been 100 houses on the average vacant at one and the same time, and deducting 300 as the approximate number of lock-up shops, stables, &c., the average number of inhabited houses may be stated as 3,564, which number, multiplied by the mean number of occupants, 5·6 (as found at the last census), will place the population at 19,958.

The School Attendance Report shows that the average number of scholars on the books for 1907 was 3,080, an increase of 70 over the previous year. This figure, together with the additional number of inhabited houses in the district, would seem to point to an increase in population of about 450, a rather less number than provided for in the official method used by the Registrar General, which has been used in the estimate for 1907.

Population at the previous census of 1891 and 1901, and the estimated population of 1907 :—

1891.	1901.	Estimated, July 1st, 1907.
Town 12,641	16,726	19,925
South Camp ... 12,954	14,248	14,282
Total 25,595	30,974	34,207

The figures for 1907 for the South Camp have been courteously supplied to me by the Principal Medical Officer, and are as follows :—

Officers and men	11,263
Women	1,139
Children	1,880
	<hr/>
	14,282

AREA.—The area of the Urban District of Aldershot is 4178 acres, divided thus :—

South Camp	2,746
Town... ..	1,432
	<hr/>
	4,178

The density of the population for the Town is 14 persons per acre.

GEOLOGY.—The northern portion of the district stands on the Bagshot sands, while the southern part is on London clay.

The eastern portion of the southern boundary of the district, and the whole of the eastern boundary, is formed by the river Blackwater, along the banks of which the soil is alluvial.

ALTITUDE AND POSITION.—Aldershot Town is built upon the top and along the sides of a hill, which in its highest part (at the junction of Alexandra and Farnborough Roads) is 393 feet above sea level, while at its lowest part (namely, at the Sewage Works) it is only 231 feet above sea level.

BIRTHS.—1,075 births belonging to the district, were registered in 1907; distributed thus:—

		1907.	1906.
Civil—	Town	537	584
	Aldershot residents in		
	Farnham Workhouse	10	10
Military—	South Camp	528	523
Whole District ...		1,075	1,117

The sexes were represented as follows:—

		Civil.	Military.
Males		280	272
Females		267	256
		547	528

16 of the civilian births were registered as being illegitimate.

BIRTH RATES.—The birth rates are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population, and are as follows:—

	Whole District.	Town.	South Camp.	England & Wales
1903	28·5	30·3	26·3	28·4
1904	29·0	31·4	26·0	27·9
1905	29·8	30·0	29·5	27·9
1906	32·8	30·6	35·8	27·0
1907	31·4	27·4	36·8	26·3

The high recorded birth rate for the South Camp requires an explanation, and it is this:—40 out of the 365 births which took place in the Military Lying-in Hospital really belong to the out-lying Camps: the birth rate for the South Camp would, therefore, be more correctly stated at 34·1. It will be noticed, also, that there is a considerable diminution in the Town birth rate; the number of births in 1907 being 42 less than in the previous year, in spite of the presumable increase of population. It is possible that it may be due, to some extent, to a change in the age and sex constitution of the population, besides that due to an actual diminution in the birth rate, which has been gradually falling for some years in this country.

STILL BIRTHS.—22 have been notified to me by midwives in attendance on a total of 598 cases, making a proportion of nearly 4 to every 100 live births.

DEATHS.—306 deaths took place in Aldershot in 1907.

			Males.	Females.
Town	...	208	108	100
South Camp		98	66	32
		<u>306</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>132</u>

37 deaths (males 25, females 12) of Aldershot residents took place in the Union at Farnham, and should be added to the civilian total. Two deaths of Aldershot residents took place in Guildford Hospital, and 17 deaths of soldiers took place in Aldershot, which have to be deducted from the number occurring in the Camp, because these particular cases were those of men brought in from Camps in outlying districts. I have notified, in each case, the particulars to the Medical Officers of Health of the respective localities. Three deaths of soldiers from the South Camp died in Public Institutions elsewhere, and have to be added to the total.

The figures, thus corrected, and the amended death rate stand, therefore, as below :—

Town	...	...	245 ;	Death Rate 12·2
South Camp	...	...	84 ;	Death Rate 5·8
Aldershot Urban District	...	...	329 ;	Death Rate 9·6

The Death Rates for the last five years are as follows :—

	Whole District.	Town.	South Camp.	England & Wales.
1903	10·8	13·3	6·4	15·4
1904	9·4	13·0	4·3	16·2
1905	7·8	11·7	3·5	15·2
1906	11·0	14·7	6·3	15·4
1907	9·6	12·2	5·8	15·0

The following table gives the number of deaths in the Town and Camp respectively at certain age periods :—

	Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
S. Camp.	28	8	0	21	26	1	84
Town. ...	63	31	11	3	78	59	245

The causes of death will be found in Tables IV., IV.A, and IV.B.

Six deaths in the Town were uncertified, making a proportion of 3 per cent. of the total deaths.

Twenty-three inquests were held—14 on cases occurring in the Town, and 9 on those in the Camp.

The health record for the Town is a very satisfactory one, the death rate being one of the lowest of recent years, and shows an enormous improvement in the general health when it is compared with the death rates in the years before 1900, when the death rate ranged from 14 to 17 every year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Ninety-one deaths of children under one year of age took place in 1907: 63 in the Town, 28 in the South Camp.

The mortality for the Town, therefore, was at the rate of 115 for every 1,000 registered births. Three of these deaths took place in the Farnham Workhouse, and four were registered as illegitimate.

Rather more than half the deaths (54 per cent.) took place in the first three months of life, and one-third of them before the end of the first month, the chief causes for these being wasting diseases, premature birth, etc., venereal diseases being probably responsible for the larger proportion of them. The mortality of the remaining nine months of child-life were ascribed mainly to whooping cough and acute diseases of the lungs, many of the latter being probably the result of whooping cough or measles.

The infant mortality rates for the last five years are given in the following table:—

	Town.	South Camp.	England and Wales.
1903	98	90	132
1904	112	77	146
1905	104	31	128
1906	149	82	133
1907	115	53	148

The figures in the above table for the two divisions of the district cannot with fairness be compared without making a considerable allowance for the large proportion of infants belonging to outlying camps who are born in the Louise Margaret Hospital, but are taken back to those camps as soon as the lying-in period has expired, thereby

swelling the number of births, but reducing, at the same time, the recorded rate of actual mortality in the Camp.

The somewhat cold, rainy summer of 1907 was especially favourable to infant life: four deaths only in the Town were ascribed to diarrhœal diseases, which have played such havoc in previous years. As mentioned in last year's report, stout cards on child-feeding were issued to all houses in Aldershot, and I believe that these have done a great deal of good—first of all by arresting the attention of the people, and then by securing an intelligent interest in the subject.

The question of infantile mortality in relation to infectious disease and school attendance is discussed in a later paragraph.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

125 cases in the whole district were notified to the Medical Officer of Health in 1907: 79 in the Town, and 46 in the Camp.

The following table shows the monthly returns of the infectious diseases in the Town:—

1907.	Small Pox.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Totals.
January	2	9	...	I	12
February	...	I	5	I	...	...	7
March	7	2	...	...	9
April	2	8	...	...	10
May	I	5	...	...	6
June	4	7	...	...	11
July	...	I	I	2	...	I	5
August	7	...	...	...	7
September
October	...	I	I	2	...	I	5
November	2	2	...	...	4
December	2	I	...	...	3
Totals	...	3	34	39	...	3	79

Tables III., III.A, III.B, in the Appendix, show the number and the age incidence of the cases notified in the whole District, the Town, and the South Camp respectively; also the number of cases removed to Hospital,

The whole of the cases in the Town for the last five years are given shortly in the table below:—

DISEASES.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	34	46	39	59	35
Scarlet Fever	39	28	27	20	34
Enteric Fever	3	3	2	...	6
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	3	2	...	...
Erysipelas	3	8	12	10	8
Total	79	88	82	89	83

Deaths from these diseases in 1907, took place as follows:—

			Town.	S. Camp.
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	4	...
Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	2
			—	—
			4	5

The Zymotic death rate for the Town was 1·6.

This term refers to the death rate (calculated per 1,000 of estimated population) from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, namely, small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, “fever” (typhus, relapsing, and enteric) and diarrhoea.

DIPHTHERIA.—34 cases have been notified during 1907; a decline of 25 per cent from the previous year. In 32 of these cases the diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically by me. These cases represent 29 houses. The principal streets from which (or in the immediate neighbourhood of which) cases of diphtheria occurred were as follows:—

North Lane and Lower Farnham Road, 8 houses (10 cases).

Lower end of High Street, 6 houses (7 cases).

Waterloo Road, 4 houses (4 cases).

St. Michael's Road, 2 houses (2 cases).

while one house in each of the following thoroughfares had a case of the disease:—Edward Street, High Street (upper end), St. George's Road, Ayling Hill, Cargate Hill, Gordon

Road, York Road, Sandy Pit Lane, and Victoria Road. The sanitary conditions of these 29 houses was investigated with the following result: In 8 the drains were defective, the imperfections being generally of a gross nature, such as leaking pipes, which cause the sub-soil of the house and the ground air to be polluted; in two cases the water supply was from surface wells in the close neighbourhood of large manure heaps, etc.; in 4 houses the chief sanitary defect found was an extreme state of general filthiness; in 4 others the condition may be described as fair; in 2 the sleeping apartments of the patients were distinctly damp; while in 21 houses the sanitary condition, so far as regards cleanliness (and excluding the question of drainage defects) can be described as excellent.

The large proportion of cases have occurred at the east and south east parts of the Town, in exactly those places which border on certain unsewered and undrained districts, namely, Ash, Tongham and Badshot Lea. I drew attention in my report for 1906, to a similar distribution of cases which occurred also in that year. It is to be noted that this part of the Town is lowlying, and in places frequently water-logged.

Several of the cases were actually traced to infection from these districts; there is, therefore, strong reason for thinking that the presence of villages in the condition referred to on the borders of this Town, with which, also, they are in continual communication, is, and will continue to be, a constant menace to the public health of Aldershot.

The seasonal prevalence of diphtheria and the mortality, appears to differ considerably from that of other Towns. In most places, the largest number of cases and deaths occur in the late autumn from October to December. 21 out of the 34 cases in the Town occurred in the first 6 months of the year, the maximum being reached during February and March, during which month there were 3 deaths from the disease. A similar seasonal distribution appears to have taken place in previous years; thus, in 1904, 1905 and 1906, more than half the year's cases occurred in the first 6 months, and the greater proportion of them in the first 3 months. Seven cases occurred during August, but no significance is to be attached to this fact as regards Aldershot, as 4 of them were clearly imported by visitors to the Town.

It is worthy of note that during the month of September (when the schools were closed) there were no cases of infectious diseases at all; nor did any occur in the other and shorter holiday intervals in the year. The disease appears to be contracted mainly through the elementary schools, and to be communicated chiefly by direct infection, namely by inhalation of the breath, but sometimes also by infected handkerchiefs, towels, etc.

SCARLET FEVER.—Thirty-nine cases occurred in the Town, and 38 of these were, I am glad to be able to report, at once removed to the Isolation Hospital. The cases chiefly were of a mild type, but there were a larger proportion than in former years of cases which developed slight inflammation of the kidneys, which is so common in the disease.

As regards the seasonal prevalence of the disease, it is interesting to note that, as in the case of diphtheria, the large majority of cases (32 out of 39) occurred in the first six months of the year. Several cases were undoubtedly imported from other districts, but the chief reason of so many notifications appears to be the occurrence of a number of mild unrecognised cases which, though quickly recovering, have handed the disease on to others in a little more severe form, when medical attendance has then been requisitioned. Eight of the cases were discovered, either by the teachers or myself, desquamating in the schools, and the only matter for surprise is that there were not a great many more cases of the disease. The sexes were affected in equal numbers (males 19, females 19), and there were no deaths. 32 out of the 39 were children under 15.

ERYSIPILAS.—Three cases of this disease were notified, but were all of a mild character. Disinfection of the rooms, etc., was carried out in all cases.

PUERPERAL SEPTICÆMIA.—There were no notifications of this disease during the year, a satisfactory circumstance on which I have dwelt in the periodical reports to the Midwives Committee.

ENTERIC FEVER (Typhoid Fever.)—Three cases occurred during the year. Two of these were clearly imported cases; one patient having contracted the disease in Italy, and arriving in Aldershot in the first stages of the disease at the end of the incubation period, which is usually about 14 days. The other imported case was that of a lad, who

had partaken of a quantity of butter fish supplied to a Guildford family, in which there occurred several cases of typhoid fever simultaneously. The fish in question was bacteriologically examined and found to have been infected with the typhoid bacillus. The third case was that of a Camp Labourer who was removed to the Military Hospital. The only suspicious circumstance that appeared to have any bearing on his case was the fact, that some days before feeling ill, he had partaken of some tinned salmon, a portion of which he had to throw away because it did not appear to him to be wholesome. No other person partook of this food, and there were no other cases in the Town resulting from it. I purchased sundry tins of salmon from the same source, and examined them bacteriologically, but was unable to find any evidence of the typhoid bacillus.

SMALL POX.—There have been no cases of small pox in 1907.

A temporary wooden building is kept in readiness for the isolation of persons found suffering from this disease ; but no emergency has arisen since the constitution of the Hospital.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Both of these diseases have been prevalent in epidemic form in Aldershot in 1907. The Whooping Cough epidemic commenced its course in November, 1906, and continued to seriously affect the school attendance until the summer. 18 deaths have been registered as due to this disease, which is mainly fatal through the serious complication of pneumonia. The exceptionally cold winter of 1906-7, undoubtedly was responsible for such a large mortality. Measles, on the other hand, claimed 9 victims, the mortality occurring chiefly between April and June.

These diseases not being compulsarily notifiable, it follows that the Local Authority can have but little power in preventing infection and arresting epidemics. It is to be regretted, too, that the public generally will persist in looking on these diseases as being ailments which every child must have, and likely only to cause slight temporary illness. There is no more reason why a child should have Measles or Whooping Cough than it should have Small

Pox, if it were properly protected against infection. These two diseases together caused, in 1907, 27 deaths, 25 of which were those of children under 5 years of age.

In order to show more clearly what serious diseases these are, I may point out that nearly twice as many deaths resulted from Measles and Whooping Cough, in last year alone, than resulted from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever during the last six years. And this should lead us to consider if there are any steps, which, in the absence of notification and isolation in Hospital (a procedure which is, of course, carried out with the two latter diseases) might reasonably and without expense be undertaken. The first important fact to be fully grasped, is that the mortality from Measles and Whooping Cough is almost entirely confined to children under 5 years of age. Children attacked above that age, with few exceptions, entirely recover. And when it is remembered, also, that both these diseases are extremely infectious, the advisability of admitting children under five years of age to the Elementary Schools ought to be seriously weighed.

Is there any distinct ultimate advantage to the child who is sent to school at 3 or 4, than there is to one who enters school at 5 or 6 years of age? I think that no one would seriously contend if, for example, you take two children of similar aptitude of 8 years of age, one of whom entered school at 3 and the other at 5, that the former would, from an educational point of view, be any better off than the latter.

From the public health point of view, however, it is of supreme importance that these young children should be protected from infection, at all events until the age of 5, after which age, as I have pointed out above, the risk of infection does not (except to a very slight degree) carry with it the risk of death.

Subjoined is a copy of leaflet distributed by the Health Committee, at the commencement of the Measles epidemic :—

“PRECAUTIONS IN MEASLES.

“The Aldershot Urban District Council desire to draw the attention of parents and guardians to the serious nature of this disease. It causes more deaths every year than any other infectious disease,

“A child who is suffering, or has suffered, from measles must not be allowed to attend school under any circumstances, for at least four weeks after the commencement of the rash.

“Also, a child who lives in a house where there is, or has been, a case of measles, must be excluded from school for at least three weeks, dating from the beginning of the illness of the last occurring case.

“NOTICE AS TO DISINFECTION.

“In order to prevent the patient and members of the family carrying infection back to school or to other households, it is most important that their clothing and bedding should be disinfected at the end of the illness.

“Disinfectants can be obtained free of charge, between the hours of 9.30 and 10.30, from the Sanitary Inspector on production of a certificate from the medical attendant, or other sufficient evidence of the occurrence of the disease and the recovery of the patient; or the clothing and bedding will be disinfected, free of charge, in the steam disinfector.”

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND OTHER ORGANS.

Phthisis (Consumption) accounted for 21 deaths, 15 in the Town and 6 in the South Camp.

Other tubercular diseases accounted for 4 deaths, all in children.

The following table gives the statistics in the Town during the last quinquennium :—

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Deaths from Phthisis	15	25	24	26	20
Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	·7	1·2	1·2	1·1	1·1

13 out of 15 deaths from Phthisis, occurred in persons between 25 and 65 years of age, and 6 of these took place in Farnham Workhouse.

The above table shows a marked and very satisfactory decline in the mortality from Phthisis. On referring to old reports, I find that in 1900 and 1901, 34 and 43 deaths were attributable to this disease, with a much smaller population.

OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

40 deaths were ascribed to Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc. 21 of these occurred in children under 5 years of age, and many cases, in all probability, were the result of previous attacks of Measles and Whooping Cough, but which were not registered as being directly due to these diseases.

CANCER.

Eleven deaths took place from this disease, in which, so far as our knowledge goes at present, early surgical procedure offers the only hope.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, NORTH TOWN.

This institution is mainly concerned with cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and has the following staff:—Matron, nurse, caretaker, cook, and maidservant. During the year a long-needed want has been supplied in the shape of an Observation Block composed of two separate single wards and a nurse's duty room. It has been possible to construct this at a minimum expense by utilising three vacant rooms on the ground floor in the Administrative Block, and isolating them from the main buildings. It is now practically complete, with the exception of one or two trifling details. A new Laundry Block has also been constructed, and fulfils a much-needed requirement.

The entire hospital, therefore, comprises a Scarlet Fever Block (12 beds), a Diphtheria Block (12 beds), Observation Block (2 beds), Laundry and Disinfecting Block, Discharge Block, and Administrative Block. A new coal house has also been erected during the year.

The cost of the hospital for the financial year ending March 31st, 1907, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	186	1	10
Maintenance, &c. ...	227	6	0
General Items ...	223	8	1
Repayment of Loan	236	0	0

£872 15 11

For the same period the receipts for maintenance of patients were £151 18s. od.

The form of disinfectant in use is a "modified" Washington-Lyon, worked with a pressure of 25 lbs. per square

inch in the jacket and 10 lbs. in the chamber. It has been used 97 times during the year and 1,883 articles have been disinfected. Visits have been made to 93 houses for the purposes of disinfection, and 136 rooms have been thus treated. The ambulance has been used 154 times, including 39 occasions for removing clothing where no patients were removed; and the Council Schools have been disinfected on various occasions, e.g.:—when a case of Scarlet Fever has been discovered in a class room, the latter has been at once disinfected; on a few occasions the school rooms (e.g., when Whooping Cough has been rife) have been disinfected during the vacation. An Equifex Spray, using a solution of formalin (6 per cent.) is used for this purpose.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Observation Cases.
No. of Patients admitted during 1907	36	29	3
No. of Patients in Hospital on Dec. 31st, 1907 ...	2	1	—
2 patients were admitted from outside districts.			

There were 4 deaths from Diphtheria and 1 from Scarlet Fever, the latter being that of a patient admitted at request of the Farnborough District Council.

DIPHTHERIA.—2 of the cases were of a severe laryngeal type, in which tracheotomy was successfully performed, but which proved fatal later on from asthenia. The majority of the cases ran a fairly mild course, especially those in which the disease had been seen in its first stage. In 4 cases there ensued paralysis of the soft palate (with difficulty of articulation, and regurgitation of food through the nose), and in a like number of cases there was paralysis of the legs, which eventually recovered completely under treatment. In one the chronically enlarged tonsils, which had evidently been the cause of infection, were removed; in 10 of the cases the disease was present in the nasal passages, as well as the throat. General purpura occurred in one fatal case.

SCARLET FEVER.—While the larger proportion of cases have been of a mild nature, it is necessary to state that there have been many of much more severe type than in

the previous year. A considerable percentage had albuminuria, arising generally in the third week of their stay in Hospital, while three cases developed a definite nephritis.

ANALYTICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Town water supply is examined by me at intervals, as also the sewage effluent collected at the outfall into the Blackwater river. The laboratory has been of constant and increasing service in the identification of doubtful cases of infectious and contagious diseases. The following is a brief summary of the examinations, in which the final examinations of the discharged patients from the Hospital are not included :—

69	examinations for suspected Diphtheria.
24	” ” ” Tuberculosis.
1	” ” ” Typhoid Fever.
1	” ” ” Cerebrospinal Fever.
9	” ” other conditions.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is in the hands of a private company, and is obtained by direct pumping from nine artesian wells sunk in the chalk beneath the London clay. The works are situated at Boxall's Lane. A new well was constructed in the early part of 1907 at the east end of the waterworks area. The strata met with at various depths are here enumerated :—

2	feet, loam.
8	” upper Bagshot sand.
43	” blue clay.
15	” blue clay and sandstone.
52	” blue clay.
5	” dead sand.
1	” conglomerate (sand, clay, &c.).
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	” dead sand.
23	” mottled clay.
11	” dead green sand (very slightly porous).
3	” ordinary sand.
35	” clay.

And then the chalk, which is usually encountered at a depth of about 200 feet.

The water is an excellent one, of great purity, although

somewhat hard for domestic purposes. The following is the analysis, being the average of several made by me:—

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS: Excellent.

CHEMICAL RESULTS.

	Parts per 100,000.		Grains per gallon.
Total solids...	40'0	...	28
Volatile solids	12'0	...	8'4
Fixed „	28'0	...	19'6
Chlorine ...	2'0	...	1'4
Free Ammonia ...	'001	...	'000
Organic Ammonia ...	'002	...	'001
Hardness ...	22'0	...	15'4
Temporary	16'0	...	11'2
Permanent	6'0	...	4'2
Nitrites ...	Nil.	...	Nil.
Nitrates ...	'5	...	'3
O ₂ absorbed in 4 hrs.			
at 37° C. ...	'01	...	'007
Phosphates ...	Traces.		

The nett consumption of water per head by the population of Aldershot for 1907 was 25'7 gallons. The number of new connections was 98, which includes 8 old houses transferred from well supplies to the town water supply.

Extensions of water mains have also taken place in the following directions:—

Halimote Road.
Bellevue Road.
Highfield Avenue.
Church Lane West (Ayling Hill).

A water tower has been erected, and a new service reservoir is at present under construction, both situated at the distributing station on Cargate Hill.

Eight surface wells were examined by me in the course of the year, and the water condemned in each case. The houses were transferred to the public water supply.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewage disposal system is for the most part separate, but partly combined. The sewage flows by gravitation to the works in Ash Road, and is there disposed of by pumping on to the bacteria beds, 24 in number. One new one (1,300 yards super) has been laid with clinkers from the destructor during 1907. After treatment on the beds, the sewage flows through a series of tortuous irrigation channels

through the sewage farm, 15 acres in extent, and the effluent is discharged into the river Blackwater at the north-eastern corner of the farm. The effluent has been periodically examined by me, and has been found generally satisfactory. A good effluent should not be liable to secondary decomposition on incubation, and it should not contain more than .15 parts per 100,000 of organic ammonia. The effluent from the Sewage Works fulfils both these requirements, the average amount of organic ammonia being below that figure, namely, .12.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

This Act is administered by the County Council, the Clerk to which body has courteously supplied me with the following information relating to our own district in the past year :—

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN IN ALDERSHOT DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Remarks.
Arrowroot	1	—	* These samples were taken at the special request of the Medical Officer of Health and were sent to the analyst to be examined for ptomaines and were not taken for the purpose of proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act.
* Beer	1	—	
Butter	5	—	
Cheese	1	—	
Citric Acid	2	—	
Coffee	1	—	Five of these special samples were free from traces of ptomaines. One of the samples of sausage was reported as being dark in colour and emitting a sour odour, as not being wholesome food, and reactions indicating the presence of ptomaines were obtained. The sample of saveloy was reported as "mouldy" and in analyst's opinion unfit for food. Indications of the presence of ptomaines were obtained.
Cream of Tartar	2	—	
Demerara Sugar	2	—	
* Figs	1	—	
New Milk	17	—	
Pepper (Black)	1	—	
* Salmon	1	—	
* Sausage	2	1	
* Saveloy	—	1	
Tea	1	—	
	—	—	
	38	2	
	—	—	
Genuine	38		
Adulterated	2		
	—		
Total	40		
	—		

NEW BUILDINGS AND THEIR SUPERVISION.

The supervision of new buildings is entrusted to the Surveyor's Department. The following is an account of the various buildings, etc., erected during the year.

Number of Buildings erected during the year 1907 :—

Villas	...	...	...	...	33
Cottages	...	...	...	...	31
Bungalows	...	...	...	...	1
Workshops and Timber Sheds	...	...	...	...	1
Workshops and Offices	...	...	...	...	1
Additions to Business Premises...	...	...	...	...	5
Additions to Private Premises	...	...	...	...	2
Private Houses converted into Shops	...	...	...	...	6
Churches	...	...	...	...	1
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	1
New Stables	...	...	...	...	1
Laundry Additions	...	...	...	...	1
Motor Houses	...	...	...	...	1
Cow Houses	...	...	...	...	1

In addition to the foregoing, the following are in course of erection :—

Villas	...	...	...	...	3
Cottages	...	...	...	...	12
Bungalows...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	1

Total number of plans passed (all buildings), 64.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

Number of Roads made up and completed under Private Street Works Act, 1892 : 4.

New sewerage system and extension in Crimea Road.

Additions to Administrative Block and Laundry Buildings at the Isolation Hospital.

Underground convenience in High Street, at junction with Wellington Street.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The removal of house refuse is carried out by the Council and is performed three times weekly. The receptacles for refuse, by a regulation of the Council, are placed for collection outside the houses, generally on the pavement. As mentioned in previous reports, the receptacles are, for the

most part, unsuitable and without covers; the Council have power (under Sec. 5, Byelaws for Nuisances) to insist on suitable covered receptacles, but although the subject was discussed during the year, the general decision arrived at was that, owing to the expense involved, it would not be insisted on. The house refuse is disposed of in the destructor, Meldrum's Twin Cell, and the clinker produced is used, among other things, for the bacteria beds.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, INSPECTION OF FOODS, ETC.

There were 5 private slaughter houses in the Town in 1907, but the use of one was given up later in the year. Proceedings were instituted against the occupier of one of them for carrying on the business without a licence. The action was afterwards withdrawn on payment of costs. Four notices have been issued to require limewashing. Complaints of causing offensive smell in the neighbourhood have been received by me with regard to these houses. This usually arises from neglect of the byelaws, requiring prompt removal of offal and refuse. Under the particulars referring to the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, will be found certain cases of poisonous food, which I purchased for analysis. My attention was directed to the question of sausage poisoning, etc., owing to a number of cases of ptomaine poisoning, of which I became cognisant through the courtesy of the medical practitioners. Proceedings were not taken in these cases, but letters of warning were sent by the Clerk to the offenders, with intimation that in any future cases of the kind prosecution would be enforced. 32 cases of diseased carcasses were surrendered to me at the Military Abattoir; the great number of cases were those of tuberculosis, but in one case, the animal was the subject of cancer. The entire carcasses (or the affected portions in certain cases) were condemned, removed and destroyed. Certain putrid fowls exposed for sale, and seized by me, were the subject of prosecution in one instance, and a conviction was obtained. 123 rabbits in unsound condition, 20 lbs. beef and pork unfit for human food, were also seized during the year.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, MILKSHOPS.

There are five cowkeepers on the register. The cow-houses, etc., in four of them are old buildings which have been adapted as far as they can be for sanitary requirements. One farm, however, has been constructed during

the year on model lines. All of the cowsheds have been limewashed at the statutory intervals. Attention has been called in several instances to the common practice of allowing large heaps of manure to remain in close proximity to the sheds, but in all cases the occupiers have been most willing to conform to the requirements when they have been notified. The milk stores are conducted on the whole with cleanliness. We find occasionally milk being left uncovered with muslin—an important point in some cases, where milk is sold in general dealers' shops.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Two such are carried on in Aldershot: one for the boiling of tripe, and one for gut scraping. Notices of limewashing have been sent, and complied with in both cases. The businesses are not carried on in such a way as to give cause for complaint.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are seven of these on the register, and all are inspected at frequent intervals. Five of them are conducted with care and cleanliness, but in two cases difficulty has been experienced in getting the keepers to clean and sweep the floors with regularity. One case was reported to the Council, and a warning notice ordered to be sent by the Clerk.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, BAKEHOUSES, &c.

There are 50 establishments that come under the heading of Factories, and there are 110 Workshops. Broadly speaking, the employment of mechanical power is the distinguishing feature of a factory as opposed to a workshop, but there are many work-places which, although no machinery is used, come under the title of factories by reason of the nature of the employment, e.g., printing works, bookbinding works, &c. The sanitary conditions of factories are mainly under the supervision of H.M. Factory Inspectors.

WORKSHOPS.—In a few cases notices have had to be sent requiring cleaning and limewashing in workshops, but as a rule they are kept reasonably clean. The principal difficulty is that of getting workpeople to understand the value of fresh air, for (particularly in tailors' and dressmaking

workshops) the means provided for ventilation are scarcely used at all, except in warm weather.

OUTWORKERS.—This term applies to those who work at their homes on material supplied by certain large establishments. We have no knowledge of a great number of those who do work for the Garrison Needlework Association, but whose names and addresses are not supplied by that society. With regard to those that we have on the books, the sanitary conditions have been found satisfactory, and there have been no cases of infectious disease amongst them.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are nineteen of these, four of which are factory bakehouses, i.e., where mechanical power is used. In two cases notices have been necessary to enforce the statutory limewashing, which has to be carried out twice a year (in April and October). Complaint has occasionally been made of dirty floors, and, in one instance, the presence of a dog in the bakehouse. On the whole, however, the bakehouses are kept in a clean and wholesome condition.

MIDWIVES' INSPECTION.

Twenty-nine certified midwives gave notice of intention to practise in the district, at one time or other, in 1907—23 in the town, 3 in the Camp, and 3 in outside districts. Full information with regard to the working of the Act of 1902 is supplied in my quarterly reports to the Midwives Committee.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The same remarks which appeared in my Annual Report for 1906 apply equally to 1907, and need not here be repeated; and information with regard to the medical inspection of scholars is conveyed in the periodical reports to the Education Committee. I should like the latter body to seriously consider the remarks I have made in a previous paragraph, under "Measles and Whooping Cough," with regard to the advisability of excluding children under five years of age from the schools. In one or two instances the accommodation for the latter is considerably overtaxed, and I believe there is no good purpose served by crowding together numbers of small children in this way for several hours a day.

I am convinced that there would be much less infectious

disease in the schools generally, and that the attendance returns would be much more satisfactory if the windows were opened more than they are at present. I am often disappointed to find, in quarters where one would have expected a better knowledge of hygiene, that this simple means of keeping the rooms constantly supplied with fresh air is frequently disregarded. It is difficult to see how the value of pure and fresh air can be impressed upon the rising generation if they find that at school the same example is set as is displayed by ignorance at home. Some of the teachers set a capital example in this matter to the children, but I fear that with some there is a tendency to allow a presumed slight personal discomfort to interfere with the general welfare. One has to recognise, of course, that in many instances the existing heating arrangements are not sufficient to allow of very free ventilation; but both these matters are serious ones for the health of the children, and therefore for the public health. The caretakers of the schools are supplied with a fluid disinfectant, which they are directed to use, diluted in suitable proportions, for spraying the floors, &c., of the schools.

I gratefully acknowledge the ready courtesy and assistance of the head teachers, who have always been ready to assist me in every possible way in the medical inspection of the children.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

The climatic conditions in the district in 1907 were, on the whole, favourable to health. At the commencement of the year there was a long spell of dry frosty weather, followed in April and May by a copious rainfall. The summer was a rainy one, and although disappointing in other respects, was a very healthy one. September was an extremely sunny month, with scarcely any rain, but in the last three months of the year the weather was very damp. The health record of Aldershot is an exceedingly favourable one, and, combined with its natural position in the midst of charming rural scenery, it undoubtedly offers considerable attractions to visitors as a residential neighbourhood.

BYE-LAWS.

Bye-Laws for the regulating of tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures were, in accordance with my recom-

mendation, submitted to the Council during the year, and approved. The sanction of the Local Government Board was given towards the latter end of the year.

Bye-Laws for houses let as lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family, were also introduced at my recommendation, and finally accepted by the Council in November, 1907. It is expected that the sanction of the Local Government Board will be given thereto in the early part of the new year.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	53	2	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	124	10	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	28	4	...
Total	205	16	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	8	8		
Want of ventilation	5	5		
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances	7	7		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes...				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	20	20	—	—

NATURE OF WORK. A	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.			
	Lists received from Employers.				Addresses of Outworkers.		Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made. (S. 110.)	Prosecutions. (Sections 109, 110.)	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.		Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	Failing to keep inspection or permit lists.	Failing to send lists.									
	Lists. B	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Out- workers. B					Lists.	Con- tractors.							Work- men.	Out- workers. B
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Wearing apparel:— (1) making, &c. (2) cleaning and washing. Lace, lace curtains and nets Artificial flowers Nets, other than wire nets Tents Sacks Furniture and upholstery Fur pulling Feather sorting Umbrellas, &c. Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. Paper bags and boxes Basket making Brush making Racquet and tennis balls Stuffed toys File making Electro-plate Cables and chains Anchors and grapnels Cart gear Locks, latches and keys Pea picking	12	8	43	2	7	2	5	4	...	...	33						
TOTAL	12	8	43	2	7	2	5	4	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—

A If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes.

B The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists (received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual workers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.					Number.
(1)					(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Workshop Bakehouses	...	...	...	15
	Other Workshops	...	...	...	95
	Total number of workshops on Register ...				110

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	3
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...</div> </div>
Other	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	Nil.
In use at the end of the year	Nil.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS FOR 1907.

1907.	Mean Dry Bulb. 9 a.m.	Mean Wet Bulb. 9 a.m.	Mean Maximum Temperature.	Mean Minimum Temperature.	Highest Temperature Recorded.	Date.	Lowest Temperature Recorded.	Date.	Mean Temperature for Month.	Mean Range of Temperature.	Relative Humidity.	Total Rainfall in inches.	No. of Days on which Rain fell.
January ...	37.2	35.4	41.4	32.4	49.4	1st	18.1	24th	36.9	9.0	84.5	1.0	9
February ..	35.7	33.8	41.5	30.0	52.0	17th	17.5	3rd	35.7	11.5	81	1.5	12
March ...	43.3	40.6	52.5	32.2	67.8	31st	21.2	12th	42.0	20.3	80	0.9	15
April ...	47.1	43.8	53.8	37.5	70.0	24th	28.7	5th	45.6	16.3	77	4.8	21
May ...	53.4	49.2	59.0	43.5	74.5	12th	31.0	19th	51.2	15.5	73	2.3	22
June ...	55.9	51.4	61.0	47.9	71.3	9th	41.2	17th	54.4	13.1	73	1.8	20
July ...	59.2	55.0	67.0	49.0	75.3	15th	38.6	11th	58.0	18.0	75	2.1	17
August ...	59.2	56.4	67.3	51.0	76.0	29th	42.0	28th	59.0	16.3	83	2.9	18
September.	56.7	52.6	67.7	46.0	75.0	13th	30.0	23rd	56.8	21.7	75	0.6	9
October ...	50.8	49.0	56.7	41.5	63.5	1st	31.4	3rd	49.1	15.2	88	5.2	24
November.	43.8	42.9	49.8	37.8	59.0	9th	28.0	22nd	43.8	12.0	92	2.3	18
December..	41.5	39.7	45.6	37.0	55.0	3rd	30.2	9th	24.3	8.6	86	3.6	18
Means 1907	48.6	45.8	55.2	40.5	...	...	...	...	46.4	14.8	80.6	Total. 29	Total. 203
Means 1906	50.2	46.9	57.2	40.7	...	...	...	...	47.3	15.6	78	Total. 27.4	Total. 190

Notes to Tables I., Ia., and Ib.

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

† Complete records for these years have not been kept.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere,

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water),
4,178.

Total population at all ages:—

Town	...	16,726	}	At Census of 1901.
South Camp		14,248		
		<hr/>		
			30,974	
Number of inhabited houses	...		2,941	
Average number of persons per house			5.6	

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.							
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
†1897		728	22·4	124	170	479	14·7	†	2	38	515	15·9	
†1898		766	24·6	101	131	372	11·9	†	3	39	408	13·1	
†1899		791	27·7	80	101	286	10·0	†	1	23	308	10·8	
1900	32359	937	28·5	89	94	304	8·9	†	4	35	335	10·8	
1901	31088	975	29·0	96	98	281	8·3	†	4	39	316	9·4	
1902	28520	1072	29·8	75	69	246	6·8	46	2	38	282	7·8	
1903	32869	1117	32·8	132	118	337	9·9	87	14	54	377	11·0	
Averages for years 1900-1906.	32618	912	27·8	99	111	329	10·0	—	4	38	367	11·2	
1907	34207	1075	31·4	91	89	306	8·9	80	19	42	329	9·6	

TABLE IA.—Vital Statistics of Aldershot Town during 1907 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.						Public Deaths IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At All Ages.		Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.				Rate.*	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*							
														5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Rate.*	
1897	14952	553	36.9	74	133	222	14.8	2	0	†	222	14.8		
1898	15376	481	31.2	87	180	239	15.5	6	0	†	239	15.5		
1899	15850	487	30.7	89	182	259	16.3	17	2	†	257	16.2		
1900	16261	472	29.0	92	194	274	16.8	10	2	38	310	18.4		
1901	16840	512	30.3	79	154	267	15.8	10	3	39	303	17.9		
1902	17318	523	30.1	57	109	184	10.6	11	1	23	206	11.8		
1903	17813	540	30.3	53	98	206	11.5	13	4	35	237	13.3		
1904	18320	577	31.4	65	112	204	11.1	6	4	39	239	13.0		
1905	18830	566	30.0	59	104	185	9.8	6	0	36	221	11.7		
1906	19375	594	30.6	89	149	233	12.0	10	2	54	285	14.7		
Averages for Years 1897-1906.		17093	31.0	74	141	227	13.4	9	2	38	251	14.7		
1907	19925	547	27.4	60	109	208	10.4	15	2	39	245	12.2		

TABLE I.B—Vital Statistics of South Camp during 1907 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.						
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897												
1898				No records for these years.								
1899												
1900	16098	256	15.9	33	128	205	12.7	†	†	†	205	12.7
1901	14248	254	17.8	18	70	105	7.3	†	†	†	105	7.3
1902	11202	268	23.9	23	85	102	9.1	†	†	†	102	9.1
1903	15056	397	26.3	36	90	98	6.5	†	†	†	98	6.5
1904	15255	398	26.0	31	77	77	5.0	†	†	†	77	5.0
1905	17113	506	29.5	16	31	61	3.5	40	2	2	61	3.5
1906	14600	523	34.8	43	82	104	7.1	77	12	0	92	6.3
Averages for Years 1900-1906.	14796	372	25.0	30	80	107	7.4	—	—	—	106	7.2
1907	14282	528	36.8	31	58	98	6.8	6.5	17	3	84	5.8

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	ALDERSHOT U.D. (WHOLE DISTRICT.)				TOWN.				SOUTH CAMP.			
YEAR.	Population esti- mated to Middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to Middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to Middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1897	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1898	...	...	...	...	14952	553	222	74	...	...	...	...
1899	...	...	...	...	15376	481	239	87	...	...	...	...
1900	...	...	...	...	15850	487	257	89	...	...	...	...
1901	32359	728	515	124	16261	472	310	92	16098	256	205	32
1902	31088	766	408	101	16840	512	303	79	14248	254	105	22
1903	28520	791	308	80	17318	523	206	57	11202	268	102	23
1904	32869	937	335	89	17813	540	237	53	15056	397	98	36
1905	33575	975	316	96	18320	577	239	65	15255	398	77	31
1906	35943	1072	282	75	18830	566	221	59	17113	506	61	16
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906.	33975	1117	377	132	19375	594	285	89	14600	523	92	43
	32647	912	363	99	17093	530	252	74	12767	371	105	29
1907	34207	1075	329	91	19925	547	245	63	14282	584	84	28

NOTE.—Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.
Aldershot District (including Town and South Camp.)

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole District.							Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages - Years.						Town.	Camp.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Over 65		
Small Pox
Cholera
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	37	1	12	16	6	2	...	30	All cases removed.
Erysipelas	10	1	1	...	5	3	...	...
Scarlet fever	70	1	13	25	27	4	...	38	
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	8	...	...	1	4	3	...	1
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	125	3	26	42	42	12	—	69	—

Hospitals: Civil and Military Hospitals.

TABLE III.A
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.
Aldershot Town only.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in the Town.							Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages— Years.						
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Over 65	
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	34	1	12	16	3	2	...	30
Erysipelas	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Scarlet fever	39	1	9	22	5	2	...	38
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	1
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	79	2	22	39	9	7	—	69

Isolation Hospital: North Town, Aldershot.

TABLE III.B
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.
South Camp.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in South Camp.							Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages-- Years.						
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Over 65	
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Erysipelas	7	1	...	...	4	2	...	...
Scarlet fever	31	...	4	3	22	2	...	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	46	1	4	3	33	5	—	—

Isolation Hospital: Military Isolation Hospital, South Camp.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907. Aldershot
(including Town and South Camp.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
Measles	9	1	7	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	5
Whooping cough	20	12	7	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Enteric fever	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Diarrhœa	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	7	4	2	...	...	1	...	2
Other septic diseases	7	...	...	2	4	1	...	5
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	21	...	...	...	2	18	1	5
Other tubercular diseases	7	2	4	1	...	...	...	2
Cancer, malignant disease	14	...	...	...	...	11	3	2
Bronchitis	24	10	1	...	...	7	6	...
Pneumonia	24	6	9	...	...	8	1	4
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	3
Veneral diseases	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
Premature birth	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	10
Diseases and accidents of parturition	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Heart diseases	32	1	1	2	4	12	12	4
Accidents	12	3	2	...	1	5	1	7
Suicides	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	1
All other causes	95	20	4	2	8	26	35	21
All causes	329	91	39	11	24	104	60	80

TABLE IV.A
 Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.
 Aldershot (Town only).

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
Measles	9	1	7	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping cough	18	11	6	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Diarrhœa	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other septic diseases	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	15	...	...	...	1	13	1	...
Other tubercular diseases	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	11	...	...	...	...	8	3	...
Bronchitis	23	9	1	...	...	7	6	...
Pneumonia	16	3	7	...	...	5	1	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	2
Venereal diseases	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
Premature birth	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Heart diseases	27	...	1	2	1	11	12	1
Accidents	6	3	...	...	...	2	1	1
Suicides	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
All other causes	75	15	4	2	1	19	34	3
All causes	245	63	31	11	3	78	59	15

TABLE IV.B
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.
South Camp.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
Scarlet fever ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Whooping cough ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Enteritis ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2
Other septic diseases	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	5
Other tubercular diseases ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer, malignant disease ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2
Bronchitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	8	3	2	...	...	3	...	4
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Premature birth ...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	10
Heart diseases ...	5	1	...	...	3	1	...	3
Accidents ...	6	...	2	...	1	3	...	6
Suicides ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Cerebro spinal fever...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
All other causes ...	17	5	...	...	4	7	1	15
All causes ...	84	28	8	...	21	26	1	65

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907.
Aldershot Urban District (including the South Camp).

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes—																	
Certified	26	4	2	5	37	10	6	5	10	4	3	2	3	2	2	6	90
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	12
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth	18	2	1	2	23	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Congenital Defects... ..	5	...	...	2	7	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Other Causes—																	
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	11
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	6
Suffocation, over-lying	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Causes	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
	26	4	2	5	37	10	6	6	10	4	3	2	3	2	2	6	91

Population.—Estimated to middle of 1907—34,207.

1,075 Births in the year—legitimate, 1,057 ; illegitimate, 18.

91 Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 68 ; illegitimate infants, 5.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 329.

TABLE V. A

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907.

Aldershot Town only.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes—																	
Certified	11	3	2	4	20	9	5	4	6	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	62
Uncertified								1									1
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Measles																1	1
Whooping Cough ...						3		2	1		1	1	1			2	11
Diarrhœal Diseases—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms ...						1							1				2
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis				1	1	1											2
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth ...	5	2	1	1	9		2		1								12
Congenital Defects...	4			2	6	1		2		1							10
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	1			2				1								3
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica														1			1
Other Causes—																	
Syphilis						1			1	1							3
Bronchitis			1		1	2	2	1		1				1	1	1	10
Pneumonia							1				1	1					3
Suffocation, over-lying	1				1				2								3
Other Causes											1					1	2
	11	3	2	4	20	9	5	5	6	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	63

Population.—Estimated to middle of 1907—19,925.

547 Births in the year—legitimate, 529; illegitimate, 18.

63 Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 59; illegitimate infants, 4.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 245.

TABLE V. B
 Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907.
 Sub-division of South Camp.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth ...	13	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Congenital Defects...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes—																	
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Other Causes ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	15	1	...	1	17	1	1	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	28

Population.—Estimated to middle of 1907—14,282.

528 Births in the year—legitimate, 528; illegitimate, nil.

28 Deaths in year of—legitimate infants, 27; illegitimate, 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 84.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

—:O:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Aldershot Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN—

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Fourth Annual Report on the work done during the year ending December 31st, 1907, and beg to thank the chairman and members of the Council for their kindness and consideration during the year.

INSPECTIONS.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the general orders of the Local Government Board, periodical and systematic inspections of the district have been made.

In all cases where nuisances or structural defects were found to exist, verbal or written notices were given to remedy the defects forthwith. 401 houses and 101 workshops have been inspected and examined as to their sanitary condition.

Seventeen visits to farms have been made, 34 to milk-shops, 6 to offensive trades, 82 to slaughter houses, 79 to common lodging houses, and 361 re-inspections to work that has been in progress or completed.

NUISANCES.—During the course of inspection 311 nuisances were detected, which necessitated 96 preliminary written notices being issued in addition to 43 verbal. 306 nuisances have been abated, and the work carried out to my satisfaction ; 3 are at present in hand, and 2 are under notice.

In all cases where nuisances have been detected, notices have been served, of which all were complied with, except in one case where it was necessary to issue one statutory notice to compel their abatement. During the year it has not been necessary to take legal proceedings to enforce the abatement of any nuisances.

STATUTORY NOTICES.—One statutory notice was served under Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to provide proper and sufficient drainage to stables and connect same to sewer, also to provide manure pit.

COMPLAINTS.—Twenty-two complaints of a varying character have been received during the year, which were immediately attended to. In 8 cases no nuisance injurious to health existed. Of the bona-fide complaints 7 cases related to offensive smells from house drains, 2 to offensive ditches, 1 to trees overhanging passageways, 1 to poultry keeping, 2 smoke nuisances, and 1 from carting liquid manure along Cranmore Lane from Anglesey House, Farnborough Road; the drains of this house have since been connected to the Camp sewers. In each case where necessary notices under the Public Health Acts have been served for abating the various nuisances.

DRAINAGE.—I have applied the smoke test to the drainage of 29 houses. In 6 cases the drains were found in a satisfactory condition, and in the remaining cases defects were found and the drains repaired or amended as required.

It has been necessary to have 5 houses re-drained and sanitary fittings of an improved and up-to-date type installed, the whole being submitted to the smoke or hydraulic tests during progress of the work and at completion.

During the year I submitted a report to the Health Committee as to the condition of the following passageways, situate at the rear of 73 and 75, Grosvenor Road, White Hart Public House, Church Street, Garnett Place, Lime Street, and Portland Place, Edward Street, which the Council contemplate putting in a proper state of repair during the year.

Many minor nuisances have been abated by immediate and direct negotiations with the occupiers of premises. Though the nuisances have only been slight at the time I have taken them in hand, as I could foresee that they would eventually become serious if allowed to continue. Further, by remedying the nuisances when in their initial steps, the owner is saved considerable trouble and expense at a later date.

HOUSE REFUSE RECEPTACLES.—I much regret to have to report that no improvement has been made in this matter during the past year.

The following table shows the amount of general sanitary work carried out during the year :—

1907.				
Complaints received	...	...	...	22
Houses inspected	...	...	...	401
Nuisances detected	...	...	...	311
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	306
Nuisances in hand	...	...	...	5
Houses whitewashed and cleansed throughout	...	...	...	10
Rooms whitewashed	...	...	...	56
Dilapidated closets taken down and rebuilt	...	...	...	—
Closets repaired	...	...	...	7
W.C. pans cleansed	...	...	...	5
W.C. washdown pans fixed	...	...	...	14
W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns	...	...	...	22
New W.C. doors fixed	...	...	...	4
Cisterns repaired	...	...	...	16
Defective and filthy long Hopper pans taken out	...	...	...	7
Defective bell traps taken out	...	...	...	6
Damp rooms remedied	...	...	...	6
Bed mattresses destroyed	...	...	...	4
Glazed earthenware gullies fixed	...	...	...	11
Ventilating shafts erected and repaired	...	...	...	8
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	6
Rainwater gutters and spouts repaired	...	...	...	21
Sink pipes disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	—
Sink pipes repaired	...	...	...	7
Foul ditches cleaned out	...	...	...	3
Privies abolished and W.C.'s constructed	...	...	...	—
Dairy floors reconstructed	...	...	...	—
Houses closed as unfit for habitation	...	...	...	—
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	11
Nuisances from keeping animals and poultry abated	...	...	...	11
Accumulation of manure and offensive matter removed	...	...	...	39
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	41
Urinal floors reconstructed (Public Houses)	...	...	...	2
Urinals reconstructed (Public Houses)	...	...	...	2
Well repaired	...	...	...	1
Well cleansed	...	...	...	1
Houses provided with glazed storeware sinks	...	...	...	3
Houses provided with better means of ventilation	...	...	...	—
Manure pits reconstructed	...	...	...	2
Manure pits repaired	...	...	...	—
Yards of drainage laid or relaid	...	...	...	91
Back yards repaired	...	...	...	6
Summonses for chimney firing	...	...	...	13
Convictions	...	...	...	11

During the time the above work was in progress many inspections and re-inspections were made, so as to ensure good work being done and carried out satisfactorily.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of Workshops on the register is 110, and Factories 50.

The following is a list of the various trades :—

- 16 Bootmakers.
- 13 Dressmakers and Milliners.
- 9 Tailors.
- 15 Builders and Joiners.
- 5 Cabinet Makers.
- 2 Saddlers.
- 2 Coach Builders.
- 8 Cycle Makers.
- 7 Watch and Clock Makers.
- 5 Picture Framers.
- 15 Bakers.
- 2 Farriers.
- 2 Offensive Trades.
- 5 Photographers.
- 4 Laundries.

FACTORIES.

- 8 Builders and Joiners, etc.
- 6 Printers.
- 1 Laundry.
- 7 Mineral Water Manufacturers, etc.
- 3 Bootmakers.
- 4 Sawmills.
- 7 Cycle and Motor Works.
- 4 Bakers.
- 1 Musical Instrument Maker.
- 3 Sausage Factories.
- 1 Electric Light Station.
- 1 Gas Works.
- 1 Cap Factories.
- 3 Corn Dealers.

PLACES UNDER INSPECTION.

- 51 Milkshops.
- 4 Slaughter Houses
- 4 Public Urinals.
- 2 Offensive Trades.
- 5 Cowsheds and Dairies.
- 110 Workshops and Workplaces.
- 50 Factories.

Seven Common Lodging Houses are registered within the district. These contain 64 registered sleeping rooms, having beds for 184 adults.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

There are 63 licensed cab drivers on the books, 5 motor-drivers, 4 conductors, 51 licensed cabs and 4 motor-buses.

	£	s.	d.
License fees collected for same amounted to ...	17	7	0
Special licences issued	26	5	0
	<hr/>		
	43	12	0
Last year's amount	31	0	5
	<hr/>		
Increase	£12	11	7

There are 4 cab ranks within the district including the Station rank, one at the Grove, one in High Street, and one against the East Cavalry Barracks. The ranks are registered for 6, 1, 26, and 12 respectively.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

LEVI CONNOR, Assoc. R. S. Inst.,

Sanitary Inspector.

